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Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

United Nations support to African Union peacekeeping authorized by the Security Council

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. In the statement by the President of the Security Council dated 26 October 2009 on peace and security in Africa (S/PRST/2009/26), the Council underscored the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union. It recalled that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, could improve collective security. In that context, the Council requested that I provide a briefing in April 2010 and submit a progress report no later than 26 October 2010 on United Nations support to the African Union when it undertakes peace support operations authorized by the United Nations. The present report follows my report of 18 September 2009 (A/64/359-S/2009/470). That report described ways in which the United Nations could provide effective support to the African Union in undertaking peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations and provided an assessment of the recommendations contained in the report dated 31 December 2008 of the African Union-United Nations panel established under Security Council resolution 1809 (2008) to consider modalities for support to African Union peacekeeping operations (A/63/666-S/2008/813), in particular identifying sustainable, flexible and predictable financing mechanisms for African Union peace support operations mandated by the United Nations.

2. The first section of the present report examines the progress made in strengthening the strategic relationship between the United Nations and the African

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Union. The second section describes the operational relationship between the two organizations, including initiatives to enhance institutional capacity. The third section lists the key challenges in financing African Union peace support operations and highlights initiatives taken by the African Union Commission to reform and enhance its financial management and accountability mechanisms, both in general and specifically with respect to peace support operations.

II. Strategic relationship between the United Nations and the African Union

United Nations Security Council and African Union Peace and Security Council

3. The partnership between the United Nations and the African Union and its subregional organizations has been increasingly employed in the context of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations to meet the goal of peace and stability on the African continent. Successful collective action relies on an effective and strategic partnership between the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council, which should facilitate coherent decision-making and clear division of responsibility based on respective comparative advantages. Over the past year, communication and collaboration between the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council has been enhanced.

4. The United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council continue to collaborate closely on matters pertaining to international peace and security, particularly in Africa. The African Union enjoys the unique position of being, so far, the only regional group with which members of the Security Council hold an annual consultative meeting and who visit its headquarters every other year. These consultative meetings, held on a rotational basis, have provided an important opportunity to further define and advance the strategic relationship. Since the present arrangement began in 2007, discussions have focused on overall support by the United Nations for the 10-year capacity-building programme and how best to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing the African Union's peace and security capability.

5. On 9 July 2010, members of the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council held their fourth joint consultative meeting in New York. In the joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of the meeting (S/2010/392, annex), the members of the two Councils reaffirmed the importance of and their commitment to the further strengthening of cooperation between the two bodies, particularly in the areas of conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Their discussion focused on the means to further enhance cooperation and systems for communication. Some members suggested more interaction between the two bodies, with more regular and in-depth meetings. All agreed that the annual consultative meetings should address substantive issues of mutual concern. Consideration was also given to undertaking collaborative field missions, on a case-by-case basis and as appropriate, to selected peacekeeping operations to enhance synergies in monitoring, assessment of results and response strategies. The Assembly of the African Union, in its decision 294 (XV), welcomed the developing partnership between the Peace and Security Council on the one hand, and the Security Council and the European Union Political and Security Committee

on the other, including the convening of the fourth annual consultative meeting between the African Union Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council.

6. Another illustration of the growing partnership between the two Councils is the increased frequency with which African Union officials have briefed the Security Council and Special Representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations have briefed the African Union Peace and Security Council. Over the past year, African Union officials have briefed the Security Council on 15 occasions on various issues, including the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia and the Sudan, as well as trafficking in illicit drugs in Africa and post-conflict reconstruction. My Special Representatives have briefed the African Union Peace and Security Council this year on numerous occasions, including with respect to the situations in Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar and Somalia.

United Nations Secretariat and African Union Commission

7. The strengthened relationship between the United Nations and the African Union is manifest in the increasingly close cooperation between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission in the area of peace and security. I am happy to note a number of concrete measures that have been taken to integrate and rationalize the relationship between the Secretariat presence in Addis Ababa and the African Union. Further to the suggestions contained in my report of 18 September 2009 (A/64/359-S/2009/470), the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) was established on 1 July 2010 and is headed by an Assistant Secretary-General, Zachary Muburi-Muita. This Office integrates the mandates of the former United Nations Liaison Office to the African Union, the African Union Peacekeeping Support Team and the United Nations planning team for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The support elements of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) Joint Support Coordination Mechanism have also been integrated into this new Office.

8. UNOAU stands to enhance cooperation, reduce duplication and benefit from the synergies of pooled resources in a more cost-efficient manner. The Office provides an additional conduit through which the United Nations and the African Union can work together more closely in areas that include mediation, good offices and conflict prevention, elections, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, public information, military and police operations, mine action and security-related matters. Although the Office is still in the process of being established, its components have been working with the African Union Commission and providing technical advice in areas such as institutional and operational capacity for mission-related administration, information technology and communications, procurement, logistics and training, particularly in the context of ongoing and future peace support operations and requirements in support of the African peace and security architecture, including the African standby force.

9. The Secretariat is working closely with UNOAU to expedite its full operationalization. The effects of the integration will need to be evaluated as the Office evolves and the Secretariat will continue to explore further areas of adjustment to enhance its effectiveness.

10. At the strategic level, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Jean Ping, and I convened the inaugural meeting of a joint task force on peace and security on 25 September 2010, focused on furthering the strategic partnership on peace and security between the Secretariat and the African Union Commission (see A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 12). Subsequently, the task force met on 28 September 2010 at the level of United Nations Under-Secretaries-General and the African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security, and discussed key strategic issues and country situations that affect the work of both organizations on the African continent. It was agreed that the next meeting of the task force would be held in the margins of the African Union summit in January 2011.

11. Regular desk-to-desk exchanges between the Secretariat and the Commission are another mechanism through which cooperation on prevention, management and resolution of conflict has become more effective. In the past year, two such exchanges were held in the form of the third and fourth United Nations-African Union consultative meetings on prevention, control and resolution of conflicts in Africa, which took place on 17 and 18 December 2009 in Addis Ababa and on 14 and 15 June 2010 in Gaborone. In keeping with the recommendations of my previous report (see A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 16), participation in these exchanges was broadened to include personnel from the areas of peacekeeping and humanitarian affairs, when applicable. These meetings have led to concrete joint initiatives at the country level and an expanded outlook on the challenges and opportunities that exist when the two Organizations work together. Additional efforts are being made on a regular basis to ensure adequate follow-up to the discussions and appropriate implementation.

12. In addition, as part of the framework for the 2010 Year of Peace and Security programme activities, a high-level retreat on the promotion of peace, security and stability took place in Cairo from 26 to 28 August 2010. During the retreat, senior officials from the United Nations and the African Union, including Special Envoys and Special Representatives working on the African continent, together with partner organizations, discussed cross-cutting issues relevant to conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding, including unconstitutional changes of Government; election-related violence and disputes; peace, justice and reconciliation; security sector reform; management of natural resources and wealth sharing; and challenges linked to the implementation of peace agreements. The African Union was encouraged to organize a similar retreat next year and to establish, where required, regional forums of mediators in support of peace in Africa.

III. Operational relationship between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission

13. The operational partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in peace and security is twofold. First, through the implementation of the framework for the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union and support for the African peace and security architecture, as well as the short and medium to long-term initiatives outlined in my previous report, the United Nations has been supporting the African Union's efforts to enhance its capacity in the area of peace and security. Second, the two organizations have been working together through various mechanisms in country-specific contexts. In addition, regular

communication on efforts being made to address the challenges faced by the continent has been enhanced at the headquarters level.

Conflict prevention and peacemaking

14. Following the Security Council's consideration on 16 July 2010, in the context of the maintenance of international peace and security, of the concept note on "Optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: prospects and challenges in Africa" (S/2010/371, annex), the President of the Council issued a statement (S/PRST/2010/14) in which the Council underlined the importance of continually engaging the potential and existing capacities and capabilities of the United Nations Secretariat, regional and subregional organizations and national Governments in preventive diplomacy efforts, including mediation. The Council further welcomed the promotion of regional approaches to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

15. The Secretariat continues to work with the African Union Commission by assisting in the enhancement of its capacity for mediation and preventive diplomacy through a joint programme developed in 2008, which includes the convening of lessons learned exercises and the development of a number of tools, including a roster of technical experts in mediation. During the year under review, progress continued to be made on a number of fronts, including assistance in the development of the African Union's mediation strategy, and development of joint guidelines for conducting African Union-United Nations mediation partnerships in the future. Specific instances and details of Secretariat cooperation with the African Union Commission in the areas of early warning, conflict prevention and mediation will be provided in the midterm review of the 10-year capacity-building programme, which is to be issued in November.

Peacekeeping

16. Since 2007, the United Nations has assisted the efforts of the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities to enhance their capacity to plan, deploy and sustain peacekeeping and peace support operations. Over the past year, the Secretariat and the Commission have worked together to implement mutually agreed measures to enhance information exchange, share lessons, develop mechanisms to monitor readiness, build training capacity and enhance mutual cooperation in the area of peacekeeping.

17. In particular, the Secretariat is working with the African Union Commission to provide technical advice in the areas of military and police components, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security, public information, logistics and mission support as they relate to the development of the African standby force and to the African Union's current operations, specifically AMISOM. This has included making available practical tools, such as checklists for predeployment requirements and planning tools, as well as advising on United Nations best practices in other, related, areas. The operationalization of the African standby force is now in the second of three stages of development, during which effort has been concentrated on refining key aspects of the concept and the operational capabilities to support it. The capacity acquired to date will be the subject of a simulation exercise and evaluation, called *Amani Africa*, scheduled to take place from 13 to 29 October 2010.

18. The African Union, the regional economic communities and States members of the African Union have also made important progress in their collective capacity to react to threats to peace and security both regionally and internationally through the development of the African peace and security architecture. A significant amount of training has been conducted in the regions within the overall framework of the African standby force training and implementation plan, and African Union and regional planning elements are operational, albeit at different stages of development. Key elements of the African standby force concept have been endorsed by the African Union ministers responsible for defence and security, while others, such as the rapid deployment capability, police components (including the use of formed police units) and civilian capacities continue to be refined. Advice has also been provided with regard to the ongoing development of the concept for logistics, including facilitation of visits to the United Nations logistics base in Brindisi.

19. Many of the previously identified challenges related to the capacity of the African Union to deploy, manage and conduct peace support operations through the African standby force, however, are yet to be overcome (see A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 52). In particular, key remaining challenges include ensuring the existence within the regions of the necessary, interoperable, enablers to allow them to operate effectively, and ensuring that institutional capacity at all levels has the depth to support effective deployments into extremely difficult conditions at short notice. The *Amani Africa* exercise should provide an assessment of progress, but more importantly it will serve to identify needs and shortfalls in capacity. The exercise also presents an opportunity to take stock of and refine the concept of the African standby force; establish priorities for the third and final phase of its development; and validate the goals aspired to under the African peace and security architecture and identify adjustments, if necessary.

20. The Secretariat also continues to work with the African Union Commission in the area of security sector reform within the context of the African Union-United Nations strategic partnership on security sector reform. This partnership focuses on support for the development of the African Union's security sector reform policy for the continent and the development of the African Union's capacity to implement the policy. In this context, the Secretariat will work together with the African Union Commission to develop policy tools on security sector reform and in undertaking joint security sector reform assessment and planning missions. The Secretariat has facilitated familiarization visits for African Union security sector reform experts to United Nations Headquarters, as well as participation of African Union security sector reform staff in the United Nations annual inter-agency senior security sector reform practitioners workshop. In addition, the Secretariat is working closely with the Commission in designing and implementing security sector reform orientation workshops for staff of the Commission, its field offices and the regional economic communities.

21. In December 2009 and March 2010, the Commission and the Secretariat worked together towards the development of the African Union's guidelines on protection of civilians. This collaboration focused on sharing lessons learned and best practices developed in United Nations peacekeeping in order to adapt those experiences to the context of the African continent. The Commission intends to use the guidelines to provide guidance to African Union missions on the ground and for drafting mandates to be authorized by the Peace and Security Council. In this respect, sensitization workshops are also planned for relevant staff, African Union

mission personnel and the African standby force regional brigades to ensure that protection of civilians is mainstreamed into all activities related to peace support operations. The African Union Summit held in Kampala in July 2010, welcomed efforts by the Commission in this regard and requested the Commission to continue its efforts and to report to the relevant African Union organs to enable them to take the necessary decisions on the basis of relevant African Union instruments. At the operational level, the United Nations continued to support efforts by the African Union and AMISOM to strengthen capacity to protect civilians and minimize civilian casualties in the AMISOM area of operations. In addition, the United Nations is supporting the efforts of the African Union to develop a coordinated and coherent communications strategy, including a robust public information aspect, to disseminate key and accurate messages on the operations of AMISOM to the Somali public and local civil society organizations, as well as the Somali diaspora.

22. In the area of humanitarian affairs, a memorandum of understanding between the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the African Union Commission was signed on 25 August in the framework of the 10-year capacity-building programme. This memorandum of understanding will govern their cooperation and collaboration in three areas: early warning, disaster preparedness and response; coordination; and protection of civilians in situations of conflict and natural disaster. It will also strengthen the partnership between the Office and the African Union to bring relief and protection to people in need. The signature of the memorandum of understanding coincides with the adoption by the African Union of the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa.

Mission support

23. In accordance with the short and medium to long-term initiatives outlined in my previous report (A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 49), the Secretariat has been working with the African Union Commission to further address some of its key priority requirements in the areas of finance, logistics, human resources and procurement. Several steps have been taken with regard to information exchange in these critical areas.

24. One of the proposed initiatives was a framework to be identified for continued sharing of United Nations experience and knowledge related to logistics and support base operations. In this regard, six introductory visits to the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi and to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo support base in Entebbe, Uganda, were made by officials from the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities over the past year. A one-month study tour of the United Nations Logistics Base is planned for logistics facility team from the Economic Community of West African States in 2011. These visits and other exchange of information provide a foundation for the establishment of an African Union logistics base on the continent in the future.

25. Other short and medium-term initiatives being explored include the possibility of providing African Union peace support operations authorized by the Security Council access to facilities at the United Nations Logistics Base; providing access to a surge capacity comprising a small team of experienced United Nations personnel in critical start-up functions such as planning, financial management, procurement,

receipt and inspection, engineering and supply; and access to the United Nations strategic deployment stocks, existing United Nations systems contracts and strategic lift capacities.

26. Progress on these initiatives would require a detailed analysis of the financial, budgetary, human resources and legal implications relating to, inter alia, mechanisms for reimbursement and interoperability of processes. Options will be developed for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly, should United Nations legislative bodies wish the Secretariat to move forward with these initiatives.

27. Lastly, familiarization visits for African Union Commission personnel to United Nations Headquarters and field missions are an important means of information exchange and enhancing cooperation, specifically in the area of peacekeeping mission support. But this also entails resources that are not presently provided for in the respective budgets. The Secretariat is exploring alternative measures that may be more practical, including the possibility of the African Union Commission temporarily seconding staff to the United Nations.

Support to current operations

28. Beyond the long-term cooperation between the Secretariat and the Commission in enhancing the latter's capability in peacekeeping through the African standby force, the Secretariat is also working with the African Union Commission to enhance its capacity to plan and manage current operations, according to the priorities identified by the Commission.

29. With respect to AMISOM, as part of the overall United Nations strategy for Somalia and in accordance with various Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 1863 (2009), 1872 (2009) and 1910 (2010), the United Nations has worked with the African Union Commission in the planning, deployment and operations of AMISOM through the logistics support package provided by the United Nations Support Office to AMISOM (UNSOA) and through UNOAU (previously through the United Nations planning team).

30. As detailed in my recent reports on Somalia (S/2009/684, S/2010/234 and S/2010/447), the delivery of the logistics support package has resulted in significant improvements in the living and working conditions of AMISOM personnel. The support provided through UNSOA entails the delivery of rations, fuel, general stores and medical supplies; engineering and construction of key facilities; health and sanitation; medical evacuation and treatment services and medical equipment for AMISOM medical facilities; communications and information technology; information support services; aviation services for evacuations and troop rotations; vehicles and other equipment; and capacity-building. Since April 2009, UNSOA has directly provided or supported the training of more than 700 AMISOM personnel in many of these areas.

31. As part of the support package, and as a means of building institutional capacity among States members of the African Union, liaison officers from AMISOM troop-contributing countries have been embedded with UNSOA planning and operations staff based in Nairobi prior to their deployment to AMISOM force headquarters in Mogadishu. In Mogadishu and Nairobi, UNSOA is also training logistics officers to serve in the AMISOM logistics cell in Mogadishu.

32. In addition to the support package, the AMISOM support component of UNOAU continues to work closely with the African Union Commission in the provision of technical advice and operational support in the planning and management of AMISOM, particularly in the areas of military and police planning, force generation, aviation, medical services, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, human resources, security, mine action and explosive ordnance disposal services, training and equipment, public information, information and communications technology and other mission support areas. The team responsible for AMISOM support has assisted the Commission in developing or updating a number of core technical documents, including military and police concepts of operations, rules of engagement, mission implementation plans, strategic directives, and other standard operating procedures. The team also supported an extensive technical assessment of AMISOM conducted in April 2010. Furthermore, the team's active engagement with existing and potential troop-contributing countries and donors and its participation in a number of predeployment visits and inspections resulted in the provision of additional troops, staff officers and equipment for AMISOM. Currently the team is intensifying its support for the planning process for the next phases of AMISOM deployment.

Training

33. Ongoing training cooperation between the Secretariat and the African Union Commission is being undertaken in the context of the African peace and security architecture. This includes assistance to the Commission in conducting a series of training events tailored to support the development of the African standby force. Joint training efforts among the Secretariat, the African Union Commission, the regional economic communities and States members of the African Union have intensified over the past year. Commission personnel have also participated in the Secretariat's training courses on mediation, conflict resolution and elections and security sector reform. The Secretariat has also provided support to the Commission's work in developing sustainable and relevant training programmes for managerial-level personnel to prepare them for deployment to peacekeeping operations.

34. Training support activities are calibrated in a manner so as to enable the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities to assume full responsibility for programmes as they develop. This training focuses on enhancing planning capacity, specific functions such as logistics and police operations, and the preparation of potential senior leaders for future deployments, as well as on raising awareness of the challenges facing African standby force missions. Approximately 150 individuals from the African Union, African standby force regional mechanisms and States members of the African Union (civilian, military and police) have completed training and will be rostered by the Commission for possible deployment to peace support operations in the future. At the request of the Commission and the regional economic communities, support is being provided to the ongoing evaluation of progress in developing the operational capacity of African standby forces in the *Amani Africa* exercise and assistance has been provided to regional training centres of excellence to assist the African Union in its development of a standardized approach that will enhance interoperability.

35. In order to implement the recommendation of my previous report (A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 49, subpara. (d) under medium to long-term support initiatives) that the African Union Commission could benefit from the establishment of a

dedicated and integral training capacity to cover all of the Commission's directorates, the United Nations will work with the Commission to conduct a training needs analysis, which will help to inform and prioritize implementation.

Long-term road map

36. Another recommendation of my previous report (A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 48) was for the Secretariat to assist the African Union Commission in its endeavour to develop a broad, interdepartmental, long-term capacity-building road map. This can only be initiated following the African Union's consideration of and decision on the structures and staffing required for the operationalization of the African peace and security architecture. Meanwhile, the Commission has initiated a number of important internal reform measures in the past year. Of particular importance have been proposals for revamping the Commission's structure, staffing and budget (see para. 47 below).

37. In December 2009, the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities agreed, at a high-level meeting with the European Union in Akosombo, Ghana, on the need for a fresh assessment of the current qualitative status of the African peace and security architecture. The review, conducted by the African Union and the regional economic communities, assessed progress in the operationalization of the African peace and security architecture, identified challenges ahead and further defined priorities related to the architecture. As a result of this assessment, the Commission, together with its partners, intends to develop a road map setting out future priorities and capacity needs in that regard. Such a road map would be similar to that suggested in my previous report, particularly if it provided a framework, with timelines, benchmarks and arrangements for financial support, that would enhance the effectiveness of support from partners and donors. The Secretariat stands ready to assist the Commission and other partners in identifying areas within this road map where the United Nations could enhance its technical support to the development of African Union capacity in the area of peace and security.

Country-level cooperation

38. In addition to institution-building, the Secretariat and the African Union Commission work closely on the ground, everyday, in a variety of countries and areas. In addition to the daily interaction required to support UNAMID, the Secretariat and the Commission, together with the regional economic communities, have worked closely together over the past year in the area of conflict prevention and mediation in the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, the Niger and the Sudan. In other areas where the United Nations has peacekeeping missions, such as Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, the Sudan and Western Sahara, my Special Representatives work closely with their counterparts in the African Union and the regional economic community liaison and representation offices to facilitate effective coordination, timely sharing of information and provision of logistical support when requested.

39. Given the extent of the mandates of the operations in Somalia and the Sudan, the operational partnership between the United Nations and the African Union has required that additional mechanisms be put in place to ensure coherence of political strategy and division of labour. With respect to the Sudan, beyond the Tripartite

Mechanism (developed in 2008 among the African Union, the United Nations and the Government of the Sudan), which has proven to be an effective mechanism for cooperation, the United Nations and the African Union established a consultative forum this year that includes the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, UNAMID, the African Union-United Nations Joint Chief Mediator for Darfur and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, as well as key international partners.

40. With respect to Somalia, the United Nations Special Representative in Somalia, AMISOM and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development signed a memorandum of understanding in April 2010 to enhance coordination and harmonization of approaches among the three organizations in support of the peace process in Somalia. The memorandum of understanding is intended to foster a closer partnership among key actors through regular exchange of information and the development and implementation, where applicable, of joint programmes and activities in the areas of peace, security and stability in Somalia.

41. The Secretariat and the African Union Commission plan to conduct a joint workshop in November 2010 to identify best practices and draw on lessons learned from experience in the Sudan (light and heavy support packages to the African Union Mission in the Sudan and the work of UNAMID) and in Somalia (the logistics support package for AMISOM provided through UNSOA and the technical advice to the African Union Commission). The two organizations aim to reach mutual agreement on their respective comparative advantages in the area of peacekeeping and ways to maximize the effectiveness of established and future operations and to develop models for cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in peacekeeping in the future. In addition, the exercise will also identify specific areas in which the United Nations can assist the African Union more effectively over the course of the next year.

IV. Chailenges to African Union peacekeeping capability

42. The African Union is taking crucial measures to enhance its institutional capacity to undertake peacekeeping operations, with the support of key partners. The issue of securing sustainable, predictable and flexible financing, however, remains a key challenge. To date, African Union peace support operations authorized by the Security Council continue to be funded primarily through voluntary contributions from international partners, in particular through the European Union's African Peace Facility, and through United Nations assessed contributions. By their nature, the vagaries of voluntary contributions divert efforts from the objective at hand and require a disproportionate amount of attention on fund-raising activities. As outlined in my previous report (A/64/359-S/2009/470), while making a significant contribution to the deployment of African Union peace support operations, ensuring a sufficient degree of predictability and comprehensiveness has remained a challenge, with regard to voluntary contributions in particular.

43. The African Union Peace and Security Council, in a press statement dated 15 October 2009, reiterated its call for the United Nations to consider the possibility of authorizing the use of United Nations assessed contributions for African Union peace support operations authorized by the Security Council. In this context, the African Union stresses that in undertaking peace support operations it is acting on

behalf of the Security Council, which has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. In its presidential statement of 26 October 2009 (S/PRST/2009/26), the Security Council reaffirmed its resolution 1809 (2008), in which the Council recognized the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping under a United Nations mandate, and expressed its intention to keep all options under consideration in that regard.

44. In the same presidential statement, the Security Council also underlined the need for the United Nations and the African Union to study the lessons learned from UNAMID and the logistics support package for AMISOM. While a more extensive lessons learned exercise is planned for November 2010, experience over the past year clearly indicates that the logistics support package financed through United Nations assessed contributions has been a key factor in the operation of AMISOM. At the same time, as detailed in my most recent report on Somalia (S/2010/447), dated 9 September 2010 challenges remain, in particular the lack of sustainable funding for reimbursement of the costs of contingent-owned equipment and the need to secure long-term commitments to provide troop allowances to AMISOM personnel. While the United Nations support package is funded from assessed contributions, AMISOM and its troop contributors also receive financial support from the United Nations trust fund in support of AMISOM. A further strengthening of this mechanism is critical to guaranteeing reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment and providing support in areas not financed from assessed contributions.

45. Among the challenges related to relying on United Nations assessed contributions for African Union peace support operations is that, under existing rules and procedures, United Nations support requires a case-by-case authorization by the Security Council, after which the General Assembly determines the scope of the support package and the level of assessed contributions to be provided. In addition, and as I noted in my report last year, any support provided by the United Nations would be subject to United Nations regulations and procedures and would therefore have to be accompanied by a United Nations management and accountability structure.

African Union Commission reforms

46. It is important to note that the African Union Commission has embarked on a significant management reform effort over the past year targeting the areas of staffing, budgeting and financial management and accountability. Within the Office of the Deputy Chairperson, the Strategic Planning and Management Unit has been strengthened to enable it to better focus on policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilization. Better strategic planning across directorates is intended to increase transparency and accountability.

47. The Commission has significantly expanded and enhanced its finance department, revamped its reporting systems, is upgrading its technological systems and is working to clear a three-year backlog of financial reporting and audits. This backlog is largely attributable to the Commission's multiple sources of funding and individual donor reporting requirements. Since the budget for peace support operations accounts for over three quarters of the Commission's budget, the Commission has taken steps to delegate some responsibilities to a newly established semi-autonomous unit in the Peace and Security Directorate and considerably

increased its human resources. The unit within the finance department dealing with peace and security has been upgraded to a division and is working to streamline working channels with the Peace and Security Directorate. While these reforms have yet to yield their full potential, donors have rightly acknowledged that financial management, accountability and reporting have improved over the past year.

48. The reformed budgetary process is consistent with the overall goals of the African Union Commission's 2009-2012 strategic plan and takes into account all sources of financing available to the Commission (with the exception of peace support operations). The aim is to avoid activities being carried out outside the official budgetary framework. In addition to defining clearer goals and timelines, the reform of the budgetary system is also intended to ensure that member States have better oversight over the Commission. The budget for peace and security is now more comprehensive, covering all relevant activities within the strategic plan rather than activities solely carried out by the Peace and Security Directorate. As a result, the budgetary estimate provides a more accurate picture of the Commission's activities in this area (the 2009 budget was $5 million and the 2010 budget was $26 million). It is, however, important to note that the newly reformulated budget does not include the cost estimate for peace support operations.

49. Another central reform initiative that has been undertaken relates to the staffing and restructuring of the Commission. Over the past five years, the Commission has grown substantially in terms of budgetary resources (in particular extrabudgetary resources), manpower and ambition. Against this backdrop, the Commission is working largely under the structure agreed in 2003 by Heads of State and Government in Maputo. Under this arrangement, the Commission is allotted approximately 675 permanent staff. While these posts have not been fully staffed, extrabudgetary resources have seen the Commission grow to approximately 1,465 staff. This has led the Commission to prepare a proposal for its reform and restructuring so as to ensure that its core structure is commensurate with the activities and tasks outlined in the strategic plan with less reliance on an extrabudgetary structure financed primarily through voluntary contributions by international partners. The proposed structure is being discussed with States members of the African Union with the hope that it can be considered at the January 2011 Summit of Heads of State and Government.

50. In the interim, and without prejudice to possible reforms, it is important to note the efforts being made by partners to assist the African Union to establish structures to help implement the African peace and security architecture. International partners and the African Union have agreed on a joint financing arrangement to help the Commission recruit 133 staff to work solely on implementing the peace and security programme, as outlined in the 2009-2012 strategic plan. This financing arrangement is designed to help ensure planning predictability for the Commission in the areas of staffing and stability and consistency of conditions of service, and to reduce the current dependence on ad hoc, short-term recruitment. The joint financing arrangement may also help to alleviate the burden of reports that the Commission has had to produce for various partners by establishing a single, unified reporting structure. While this is a significant step in the right direction, it is incumbent on States members of the African Union to expedite the approval of the various structures so that the Commission can fulfil their vision of its role in maintaining regional peace and security.

51. In addition to its internal reforms, the African Union Commission has also undertaken to mobilize resources from among its own member States. The decision taken during the 2009 summit in Tripoli to increase assessments on member States to the regular budget of the African Peace Fund from 6 to 12 per cent was an encouraging development. This increase is, however, incremental (with yearly increases of 2 per cent) and will only be realized fully in 2012. These funds may contribute to the Commission's efforts in conflict prevention and mediation, but will not be sufficient to deploy and sustain the current peace support operations.

52. The African Union Commission, as part of its 2010 Year of Peace and Security activities, is also seeking ways to creatively mobilize resources from the private sector and through public-private partnerships. Efforts are also being made to build on regional resource mobilization efforts undertaken by the regional economic communities to build their own resource base for the future operationalization of the African standby force.

53. Discussions are under way between the League of Arab States and the African Union on creating an Afro-Arab peace facility for the African Union's conflict prevention activities and peace support operations. If this becomes a reality and receives significant contributions, it would represent a major addition to and recalibration of the African Union's resource base.

V. Observations

54. The complex challenges in the world today require a revitalized and evolving interpretation of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. The cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations has become more and more important in addressing and resolving conflicts around the world. In Africa, considerable progress has been made through the collective efforts and collaborative endeavours of the United Nations and the African Union. Initiatives by the African Union and its subregional organizations, with United Nations support, have made significant contributions to alleviating conflict in Africa through mediation, peacekeeping and peace enforcement, often with limited resources and in the most difficult and dangerous situations. I pay tribute to the African Union's peacekeepers, many of whom have paid the ultimate price for helping secure their continent.

55. The extent to which the Secretariat can fully realize a meaningful strategic partnership with the African Union Commission in the quest for regional peace and security will rest on clear guidance and direction from United Nations legislative bodies. In previous reports, I have highlighted the need for the Security Council to enunciate its vision of that strategic partnership. This would entail a clearly defined expectation of the role of regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, and would empower the Secretariat to be able to help implement that vision. As all stakeholders agree, cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations does not absolve the Security Council of its Charter-mandated primacy in the maintenance of international peace and security. Efforts to work with regional organizations to collectively address the challenges of peace and security must be undertaken in line with Chapter VIII of the Charter and coordinated under the aegis of the United Nations. But without a truly strategic relationship and clear guidance, our efforts to work together will continue to be short-term, ad hoc, more complicated and often more costly.

56. In this regard, ensuring that substantive issues are addressed in the annual exchanges between the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council will require a preparatory and follow-up mechanism. As a means of sustained follow-up to future meetings, consideration might be given to utilizing the Security Council's existing Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa to serve as an informal secretariat of the joint meetings. Security Council members from Africa could be well placed to represent the interests of the Peace and Security Council and its members within the Ad Hoc Working Group. In addition, the members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council may wish to consider establishing a working group of experts from various member States to support their regular consideration and discussion of matters of mutual interest on the agendas of both bodies.

57. Thus far, the existing guidance from the General Assembly and the Security Council has led the Secretariat to focus on assisting the African Union Commission in the enhancement of the African peace and security architecture in further developing its capacities in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. In this regard, it is critical that the Secretariat and the Commission work together to ensure that efforts are complementary and are subject to realistic benchmarks and timelines. It is also important that the African Union identify interim mechanisms that could enable it to expeditiously deploy, effectively manage and skilfully sustain peace support operations until such time that the African standby force is operational. In this context, I welcome the work of the African Union Commission and the European Union to assess the progress made in operationalizing the African peace and security architecture and hope to work together with the European Union to assist in developing a comprehensive and long-term road map for the African peace and security architecture with clearly articulated benchmarks for its operationalization. To achieve these objectives, close cooperation among the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union is critical.

58. At the same time, meaningful partnership entails a common understanding and commitment to the objectives and the methods of achieving them. Many of the capacity constraints the Commission faces are related to human resources. The United Nations is committed to assisting the African Union in addressing its needs and, in this regard, I am encouraged by the African Union Commission's efforts to identify and recruit staff, with whom it is essential that the Secretariat interact.

59. As with the United Nations, the African Union's effectiveness results from the sum of its members. The political will of the States members of the African Union will now, more than ever, ensure that that Organization is empowered to fulfil the objectives set out in its Constitutive Act and meet the current challenges to peace and security on the continent. I therefore look forward to the decision by the States members of the African Union on, and implementation of, the restructuring proposals of their Commission.

60. I applaud the African Union's aspiration and efforts to address the needs for peace and security on the continent, but in the immediate to medium term the challenge of predictable financing remains. Peacekeeping and peace support operations need to be appropriately resourced. Many of the African Union's partners, in particular the European Union, have assisted in meeting the costs associated with deploying the African Union's peace support operations authorized by the United Nations.

61. The current financial frameworks for partnership in peacekeeping operations are not conducive to building a sustainable long-term strategy. As I emphasized in my most recent report on Somalia, for example, it is my belief that the support package for AMISOM should be identical to the support provided to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and that action should be taken to ensure parity between the reimbursement rate for AMISOM contingent personnel and United Nations contingent personnel. I am committed to finding a solution to the lack of sustainable funding for reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment for AMISOM, and to securing a long-term commitment to provide troop allowances to AMISOM personnel.

62. A more predictable and sustainable mechanism must now be found, especially with regard to ensuring that the African Union can fulfil the goals set out in the African peace and security architecture. In this regard, I applaud the African Union, its subregional organizations and its member States for making additional efforts to broaden the resource base and encourage additional resource mobilization from within the continent. Efforts must also be made to enhance contributions to the African Union's Peace Fund and to ensure that those funds are predictable and sustainable.

63. In recent years, we have seen a rapid growth in the demand, scale and complexity of peacekeeping missions. The United Nations has been central to meeting this demand, but regional and subregional organizations have played an increasingly important role. Given new political realities on the ground, especially in Africa, and the financial burden of peacekeeping in a time of global crisis, the United Nations is also in the process of reflecting on how to improve the efficiency of peacekeeping operations. Efforts are being made to utilize peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development more effectively in the field. As we move from peacekeeping to peacebuilding in some countries in Africa, it is important to redefine the scope of our assistance, our support and our role. In this regard, our relationship and joint efforts with the African Union and its subregional organizations become even more critical. Following the periodic review of the 10-year capacity-building programme, the African Union's assessment of the progress on the African standby force and the operationalization of the African peace and security architecture, as well as the establishment of UNOAU in Addis Ababa and our joint lessons learned exercise on partnerships in peacekeeping, the United Nations will redefine its support to and cooperation with the African Union in the area of peace and security. Based on lessons learned in the various experiences in Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and the Sudan, and as part of the effort to strengthen the strategic relationship between the two organizations, I intend to submit in six months a report which will, among other things, define the Secretariat's strategic vision for United Nations-African Union cooperation in peace and security and examine the increasing variety of models for peacekeeping in Africa.

64. While military capability may be part of any potential solution, durable peace on the African continent cannot depend on the deployment of military force alone. We must look for long-term strategies at the continental, national and, above all, local levels that support the efforts of political leaders to develop effective governance and capacities to produce the essential stability. I am encouraged by the growing commitment on the part of African leaders to work with the United Nations to avail themselves of conflict prevention and preventive diplomacy mechanisms at the earliest signs of difficulty, in order to prevent crisis situations from deteriorating

to the point where the deployment of peacekeeping missions becomes the only recourse. I applaud the African Union for launching several new peacemaking and peacebuilding initiatives, associated with the Year of Peace and Security, which include further cooperation and partnership with its member States, the regional economic communities, civil society, the private sector and partner organizations.

65. Africa's needs are great, but so are the contributions that Africans have made for many years to keeping the peace in their region and beyond. I recognize and appreciate with humility the contribution and sacrifice made by so many African countries to the United Nations and peace operations around the world. As we move forward in the twenty-first century to address peace and security challenges, we will continue to work in partnership with the African Union. I would like to pay tribute to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Jean Ping, for his leadership and his personal commitment to the management reform process within the Commission. I would also like to pay tribute to the men and women of the United Nations and the African Union who are serving in Africa for the cause of peace and stability on the continent.

United Nations A/ES-10/503 S/2010/515

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
11 October 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 8 October 2010 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

We write today to state our strong condemnation of the concerted actions Israel, the occupying Power, is taking to escalate tensions on the ground through a systematic campaign of murder, land grab and aggression, as well as the heinous crimes committed by illegal Israeli settlers against the Palestinian civilian population and their properties, including holy places. The actions by both Israel, the occupying Power, and its illegal settlers, who are funded, protected and encouraged by the occupying Power, threaten to incite further anger and violence and endanger the prospects for peace talks to resume in order to reach a peaceful settlement of this conflict.

Today, in its most recent crime against the Palestinian people, Israeli occupying forces carried out a highly aggressive and bloody raid against an entire neighbourhood in the West Bank city of Al-Khalil (Hebron). In this regard, Israeli occupying forces laid siege to the neighbourhood of Jabal Johar and bombarded a home there while firing indiscriminately in the residential neighbourhood. The assault left two Palestinians dead and several others injured. Israeli occupying forces also detained six residents while bulldozers demolished and destroyed several homes, shops and livestock dens in the neighbourhood. Overall, this assault caused bloodshed, chaos and widespread damage, and stoked anger and fear among the civilian population, including children and women.

The Israeli Prime Minister and his Defense Minister praised the occupying forces for this deadly assault, calling it a "measure of justice". Not only do we find these statements abhorrently racist but they are also highly inflammatory. Instead of doing its utmost to maintain calm and harbour trust, Israel, the occupying Power, is ordering the assassination of Palestinians and the destruction of their property. These illegal acts are criminal and any attempt to justify them serves only to highlight the occupying Power's determination to walk the path of violence and prejudice rather than the one of peace and cooperation to which Palestinians, along with the international community, are committed.

10-57567 (E) 131010

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We maintain that this unwarranted escalation is twofold: a combination of official military action and terrorist acts by violent settlers, who have always acted with impunity. In addition to the burning of the mosque and the Holy Koran in the town of Beit Fajjar in the occupied West Bank by Israeli settlers on Monday, 4 October 2010, the world watched in horror today as media footage showed an Israeli settler car charging forward and hitting two young Palestinian boys. The driver, David Be'ri, is a known right-wing Israeli settler leader who heads a group that works to rid occupied East Jerusalem of its Palestinian residents in order to illegally place extremist settlers there instead. In addition to this criminal incident, Palestinian medical sources in Hebron confirmed that two civilians were also injured this afternoon as a result of gunfire by an illegal settler. Unfortunately, Israeli settlers carry out crimes against Palestinian civilians on a regular basis with impunity, as they have constantly been protected and sheltered from legal accountability by Israel, the occupying Power.

Israel, the occupying Power, has also unleashed its military escalation on the besieged Gaza Strip. Over the past 48 hours, Israeli occupying forces have conducted two air strikes and repeatedly fired on workers and farmers in Gaza, injuring several civilians. This latest incident of Israeli aggression only causes further suffering in an already devastated society, living a humanitarian disaster because of the punitive, inhumane siege Israel, the occupying Power, has been imposing on the Palestinian civilian population in Gaza since 2007.

These events are neither isolated nor a product of chance. Instead, they are the conscious choice the occupying Power has made to respond to the overwhelming will of the international community, which is working tirelessly to save a credible chance for peace from the jeopardy its illegal actions have caused. They demonstrate the same impunity as Israel's refusal to end settlement activity in the West Bank, which time and time again has destroyed the credibility of efforts to launch peace talks. Hence, we call on the international community, embodied in the United Nations and your good office, to act swiftly and decisively to put an end to this campaign of terror. We further warn that such bloodshed and unchecked terrorism by settler militias poses a grave and real danger to stability in the region and undermines the credibility of the peace efforts that are under way by the international community.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 375 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 1 October 2010 (A/ES-10/502-S/2010/505) constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations S/2010/516

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 October 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 5 October 2010 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith resolution 7234, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its 134th ordinary session, held at the ministerial level in Cairo on 6 September 2010, concerning the occupation by Iran of the three Arab islands in the Arabian Gulf belonging to the United Arab Emirates: the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa (see annex). This important matter should remain on the agenda of the Security Council until Iran terminates its occupation of the three islands and the United Arab Emirates restores its complete sovereignty over the islands.

I should be grateful if, pursuant to Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, you would arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yahya **Mahmassani**
Ambassador

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Annex to the letter dated 5 October 2010 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Occupation by Iran of the three islands of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf, the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa

The Council of the League at the ministerial level,

Having considered:

The note of the General Secretariat,

The preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the General Secretariat between sessions,

The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Guided by the resolutions of the previous summit, the 22nd regular session, in Sirte, the last of which was resolution 510 of 28 March 2010, concerning the occupation by Iran of the three Arab islands in the Arabian Gulf, namely, the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, which belong to the United Arab Emirates,

Reaffirming its earlier resolutions, the most recent of which was decision 7165 (133rd ordinary session) of 3 March 2010,

Decides

1. To reaffirm without qualification the absolute sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa and to support all peaceful measures and means adopted by the United Arab Emirates to regain its sovereignty over the occupied islands;

2. To denounce the continued consolidation by the Iranian Government of its occupation of the three islands and its violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, which can only undermine security and stability in the region and pose a threat to international peace and security;

3. To condemn the building by Iran of housing facilities in which to settle Iranians on the three occupied Arab islands;

4. To condemn the Iranian military manoeuvres being conducted also on the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates, namely, the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, and in those islands' territorial waters, airspace, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, which constitute an inseparable part of the United Arab Emirates; and to request Iran to desist from such violations and acts of provocation, which constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent, sovereign State; do not promote confidence-building; threaten security and stability in the region; and endanger the security and safety of regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;

5. To condemn the opening by Iran of two offices on the Abu Musa island belonging to the United Arab Emirates and appeal to that country to remove those

illegal installations and respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territory;

6. To appeal once again to the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the three islands of the United Arab Emirates, refrain from trying to impose a fait accompli by force, desist from establishing any installations there for the purpose of modifying the islands' demographic structure, revoke all the measures and remove all the installations that it has unilaterally effected on the three Arab islands, inasmuch as such measures and claims are null and void, lack any legal effect, do not detract from the established right of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands and are acts that run counter to the provisions of international law and the Geneva Conventions of 1949; and to call upon the Iranian Government to adopt peaceful means for resolving the existing dispute over them in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, including agreement to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice;

7. To express the hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran will reconsider its position of rejecting the effort to find a peaceful solution to the issue of the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates either through direct, earnest negotiations or through recourse to the International Court of Justice;

8. To call upon Iran to translate its stated desire for improved relations with the Arab countries and for dialogue and détente into substantial measures, in word and in deed, in the form of a genuine response to the earnest appeals launched by His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates, and by the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab States, international groups, friendly nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, calling for a solution to the dispute over the three occupied islands to be reached by peaceful means, in accordance with customary practice and the covenants and rules of international law, either through direct, earnest negotiations or through recourse to the International Court of Justice, with a view to building trust and enhancing security and stability in the Arabian Gulf region;

9. To reaffirm resolution 510 of 28 March 2010, that was adopted at the Sirte Summit, requesting His Excellency Muammar Al-Qadhafi to continue to exert his laudable efforts to persuade the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Arab Emirates to agree to refer the issue to the International Court of Justice;

10. To have all Arab States undertake, in their contacts with Iran, to raise the issue of that country's occupation of the three islands and stress the need to end it, based on the fact that the three islands are occupied Arab territory;

11. To inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council of the importance of maintaining the issue on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab islands and the United Arab Emirates regains full sovereignty over them;

12. To request the Secretary-General to follow up this matter and report to the Council at its next session.

(Ministerial decision 7234 — 134th ordinary session — 16 September 2010)

United Nations S/2010/517

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 October 2010

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of Japan on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 11 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations stating that Mr. Kazuo Kodama has been appointed deputy representative of Japan on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

10-57686 (E) 131010

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United Nations S/2010/518

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 October 2010

Original: English

Turkey: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions 1386 (2001), 1510 (2003), 1833 (2008), 1890 (2009) and 1917 (2010),

Reaffirming also its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1368 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1822 (2008) and 1904 (2009), and *reiterating* its support for international efforts to root out terrorism in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) on women and peace and security, and its resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Recognizing that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghan Authorities, stressing the role of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in assisting the Afghan Government to improve the security situation and build its own security capabilities, and *welcoming* the cooperation of the Afghan Government with ISAF,

Welcoming the communiques of the London Conference (S/2010/65) and the Kabul Conference which set a clear agenda and agreed priorities for the way ahead on Afghanistan,

Recognizing once again the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, *reaffirming* that sustainable progress on security, governance, human rights, rule of law and development as well as the cross-cutting issues of counter-narcotics, anti-corruption and accountability are mutually reinforcing and *welcoming* the continuing efforts of the Afghan Government and the international community to address these challenges through a comprehensive approach,

Stressing in this context the need for further efforts by the Afghan Government to fight corruption, promote transparency and increase its accountability, in line with the Afghan government's commitment to strengthen measures to combat corruption after the London and Kabul Conferences,

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Recognizing the commitment by the international community to support the phased transition to full Afghan responsibility for security including through the establishment of the Joint Afghan NATO Inteqal "Transition" Board to determine mutually-agreed criteria to commence the Transition process, and the imperative for the international community to continue to train, mentor and partner with the Afghan National Security Forces in order to support the international and Afghan objective for Afghan National Security Forces leadership on military and civilian police operations by the end of 2014, *noting* that these issues will be discussed at the forthcoming NATO Summit in Lisbon, and *stressing* the long term commitment of the international community to support the further development and professionalization of the ANSF,

Stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations continues to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community, *noting*, in this context, the synergies in the objectives of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and of ISAF, and *stressing* the need for strengthened cooperation, coordination and mutual support, taking due account of their respective designated responsibilities,

Expressing its strong concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the increased violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida, other illegal armed groups and criminals, including those involved in the narcotics trade, and the increasingly strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including children, as well as to the national security forces and international military and civilian personnel,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to update and improve the National Drug Control Strategy, with a particular emphasis on a partnership approach to ensure joint, effective implementation and coordination, *encouraging* ISAF to further, effectively support, within its designated responsibilities, Afghan-led sustained efforts to address drug production and trafficking, in cooperation with relevant international and regional actors, *recognizing* the threat posed by illicit drug production, trade, trafficking to international peace and stability in different regions of the world, and the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in this regard,

Expressing also its concern over the harmful consequences of violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups on the capacity of the Afghan Government to guarantee the rule of law, to provide security and basic services to the Afghan people, and to ensure the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reiterating its support for the continuing endeavours by the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, including ISAF and the Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) coalition, to improve the security situation and to continue to address the threat posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups, and *stressing* in this context the need for sustained international efforts, including those of ISAF and the OEF coalition,

Condemning in the strongest terms all attacks, including Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations and abductions, targeting civilians and Afghan and international forces and their deleterious effect on the

stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and *condemning* further the use by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups of civilians as human shields,

Welcoming the Afghan Government's achievements in banning ammonium nitrate fertilizer, and urging continued action to implement regulations for the control of all explosive materials and precursor chemicals, thereby reducing the ability of insurgents to use them for improvised explosive devices,

Recognizing the increased threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups as well as the challenges related to the efforts to address such threats,

Expressing its serious concern with the increased high number of civilian casualties in Afghanistan, in particular women and children casualties, the large majority of which are caused by Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups,, *reaffirming* that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, *calling* for all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, and *recognizing* the importance of the ongoing monitoring and reporting to the United Nations Security Council, including by ISAF, of the situation of civilians and in particular civilian casualties,

Taking note of the progress made by ISAF and other international forces in minimizing the civilian casualties, as described in the August 2010 UNAMA report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, *urging* ISAF and other international forces to continue to undertake enhanced efforts to prevent civilian casualties including the increased focus on protecting the Afghan population as a central element of the mission, and *noting* the importance of conducting continuous reviews of tactics and procedures and after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Afghan Government in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Afghan Government finds these joint investigations appropriate,

Expressing its strong concern about recruitment and use of children by Taliban forces in Afghanistan as well the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, *welcoming* the establishment of the Afghan Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Children and the Afghan Government's intention to develop an action plan on the prevention of recruitment of children under 18 years of age, and the appointment of the focal point by the Ministry of the Interior dealing with child protection issues,

Acknowledging the progress made in security sector reform, *welcoming* the support and assistance extended to the Afghan National Police by the international partners in this regard, in particular the continued commitment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Training Mission in Afghanistan, the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) contribution to this mission and assistance extended to the Afghan National Police including through the European Union police mission (EUPOL Afghanistan), and *stressing* the need for Afghanistan together with international donors to further strengthen the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police to ensure Afghan capability to assume increasing responsibilities and leadership of security operations and maintain public order, law enforcement, the security of Afghanistan's borders and the preservation of the constitutional

rights of the Afghan citizens as well as to increase its efforts in disbandment of illegal armed groups and counter-narcotics, as outlined in the London Conference and the Kabul Conference communiques,

Stressing in this context the importance of further progress by the Afghan Government in ending impunity and strengthening judicial institutions, in the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector, and the rule of law and respect for human rights within Afghanistan, including for women and girls, and in particular women's rights under the Constitution to fully participate in the political, economic and social spheres of Afghan life,

Reiterating its call on all Afghan parties and groups to engage constructively in peaceful political dialogue as requested by participants at the Consultative Peace Jirga held in Kabul in June 2010 within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and to work together with international donors for the socio-economic development of the country and to avoid resorting to violence including through the use of illegal armed groups, *supporting* the aims of the High Peace Council, and *encouraging* the Afghan Government-led peace process, in particular the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Program, within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1822 (2008) and 1904 (2009) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council, and *pledging* to continue supporting this work as requested by the Afghan Government,

Noting the leading role played by the Afghan Independent Election Commission and the Electoral Complaints Commission in organizing the 2010 parliamentary elections, and the support of the United Nations and ISAF, and the Afghan Government's commitment in the Kabul Conference communiqué to address long-term electoral reform, based on lessons learned in previous elections,

Recognizing the importance of the contribution of neighbouring and regional partners as well as regional organizations including EU, OSCE, Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the CSTO to the stabilization of Afghanistan, *stressing* the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means to promote security, governance and development in Afghanistan, *welcoming* the regional efforts in this regard, and *looking forward* to the inaugural meeting in November 2010 in Istanbul of the Core Group established in support of enhanced regional cooperation in conjunction with the Kabul Conference,

Welcoming the efforts of the international community carried out to strengthen the coherence of military and civilian actions, including those within the framework of ISAF,

Welcoming the continued coordination between ISAF and the OEF coalition, and in-theatre cooperation established between ISAF and the European Union presence in Afghanistan,

Expressing its appreciation for the leadership provided by NATO and for the contributions of many nations to ISAF and to the OEF coalition, which operates within the framework of the counter-terrorism operations in Afghanistan and in accordance with the applicable rules of international law,

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of ISAF, in coordination with the Afghan Government,

Acting for these reasons under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force, as defined in resolution 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003), for a period of twelve months until 13 October 2011;

2. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in ISAF to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate;

3. *Recognizes* the need to further strengthen ISAF to meet all its operational requirements, and in this regard *calls upon* Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to ISAF;

4. *Stresses* the importance of increasing, in a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghan security sector, *encourages* ISAF and other partners to sustain their efforts, as resources permit, to train, mentor and empower the Afghan national security forces, in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient, accountable and ethnically balanced Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, *welcomes* the increasing leadership role played by the Afghan Authorities in security responsibilities throughout the country, and *stresses* the importance of supporting the planned expansion of the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police as endorsed by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board in January 2010;

5. *Calls upon* ISAF and the NATO Senior Civilian Representative to continue to work in close consultation with the Afghan Government and the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 1917 (2010) as well as with the OEF coalition in the implementation of the ISAF mandate;

6. *Requests* the leadership of ISAF to keep the Security Council regularly informed, through the United Nations Secretary-General, on the implementation of its mandate, including through the timely provision of quarterly reports;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

United Nations S/2010/519

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 October 2010

Original: English

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Spain, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Haiti, in particular its resolutions 1927 (2010), 1908 (2010), 1892 (2009), 1840 (2008) 1780 (2007), 1743 (2007), 1702 (2006), 1658 (2006), 1608 (2005), 1576 (2004) and 1542 (2004),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Haiti,

Recognizing the significant devastation that has been suffered by the Government and people of Haiti, expressing concern regarding the new challenges and threats as a result of the earthquake of 12 January 2010, sharing the Secretary-General's assessment that the earthquake has not destroyed the gains towards stabilization in the past few years but has created new obstacles as well as new opportunities, and stressing the need for MINUSTAH to continue to focus its work on ensuring Haiti's security and stability as currently mandated by the Security Council, including in the context of the upcoming presidential and legislative elections,

Calling on the Government of Haiti and all the other relevant Haitian actors to ensure the holding of credible and legitimate presidential and legislative elections, due to be held on 28th November 2010, which will further consolidate democracy, allow for the completion of constitutional reform and contribute to the reconstruction process, and emphasizing the need to continue to promote participation of women in the electoral process,

Emphasizing that progress in the recovery and reconstruction of Haiti is crucial to achieving lasting stability and reiterating the need for security to be accompanied by social and economic development,

Stressing the leading role of the Government of Haiti in its post-disaster recovery and reconstruction process and underlining the necessity for increased coordination and complementary efforts among all United Nations actors and other relevant stakeholders in assisting the Government in this regard and welcoming the establishment of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission and the Haiti Reconstruction Fund which play a central role in the medium and long-term reconstruction efforts in Haiti,

Please recycle

Welcoming the creation of the ad hoc Presidential Commission on Resettlement established to coordinate all stakeholders involved in the relocation and resettlement of internally displaced persons,

Calling on donors to fulfil without delay the pledges made at the International Donors' Conference "Towards a New Future for Haiti" held on 31 March 2010, with a view to promptly producing tangible and visible reconstruction dividends,

Emphasizing the role of regional organizations in the ongoing process of stabilization and reconstruction of Haiti and calling on MINUSTAH to continue to work closely with regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions and other stakeholders, in particular the Organization of the American States (OAS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM),

Acknowledging the continued support of the Organization of American States to modernize the Haitian voter registry and stressing the importance of updating the voter list following the devastation caused by the earthquake of 12 January 2010,

Recognizing the interconnected nature of the challenges in Haiti, reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, the rule of law and institutional reform, national reconciliation and development are mutually reinforcing, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Haiti and the international community to address these challenges,

Expressing its concern with the rise in the number of weapons in circulation, the increase in drug trafficking, and the security situation in camps for internally displaced persons and further *expressing* its concern over sexual and gender based crimes in Haiti,

Recognizing that strengthening national human rights institutions and respect for human rights, due process, combating criminality and sexual and gender based violence, and putting an end to impunity are essential to ensuring the rule of law and security in Haiti,

Commending the extraordinary efforts undertaken by the United Nations to respond to the earthquake, recognizing the critical role of MINUSTAH in ensuring stability and security in Haiti and also recognizing the complementary roles MINUSTAH and the United Nations Country Team have fulfilled to date in assisting Haiti in its recovery efforts, and reaffirming the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the coordination and conduct of all activities of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Haiti,

Commending MINUSTAH for continuing to assist the Government of Haiti to ensure a secure and stable environment and expressing gratitude to the personnel of MINUSTAH and to their countries and paying tribute to those injured or killed in the line of duty,

Calling on the Government of Haiti, in coordination with the international community, to continue to advance security sector reform, in particular as called for in the Haitian National Police (HNP) Reform Plan adopted by the Government of Haiti,

Underlining the need to further strengthen Haitian judicial and correctional systems, in accordance with the national justice reform plan, including judicial

institution modernization and improvement in the access to justice, including through the establishment of new legal aid offices,

Welcoming the efforts of the former President of the United States of America, William J. Clinton as United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti, to enhance the United Nations response to the earthquake, in both humanitarian and development operations as well as tracking aid pledges and disbursement of funds, liaising with the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission and the international financial institutions, working to ensure coherence across United Nations operations in Haiti, and contributing to better coordination among non-governmental organizations, in line with Haitian priorities,

Stressing the importance of a strong coordination among the office of the United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti and other United Nations entities and Member States, *and stressing* the need for coordination among all international actors on the ground,

Underlining the need for the implementation of highly effective and visible labour intensive projects that help create jobs and deliver basic social services,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report S/2010/446 of 1 September 2010,

Determining that the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, despite the progress achieved thus far,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as described in section 1 of operative paragraph 7 of resolution 1542 (2004),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINUSTAH as contained in its resolutions 1542 (2004), 1608 (2005), 1702 (2006), 1743 (2007), 1780 (2007), 1840 (2008), 1892 (2009), 1908 (2010) and 1927 (2010) until 15 October 2011, with the intention of further renewal;

2. *Decides* to maintain the current Mission overall force levels, which consists of a military component of up to 8940 troops of all ranks and of a police component of up to 4391 police and calls on the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the security environment following the election and transfer of power to a new government in 2011, as contained in paragraph 56 of the Secretary-General's report;

3. *Recognizes* the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and the people of Haiti over all aspects of the country's stabilization, *welcomes* the steps taken by MINUSTAH to provide logistical and technical expertise, within available means, to assist the Government of Haiti, as requested, to continue operations to build the capacity of its rule of law institutions at the national and local level, and to speed up the implementation of the government's resettlement strategy for displaced persons, in the knowledge that such measures are temporary and will be phased out as Haitian capacity grows, and calls on the Mission to proceed swiftly with activities in this regard as recommended by the Secretary-General;

4. *Recognizes* that the successful holding of free, fair, inclusive and transparent presidential and legislative elections in accordance with the constitutional timetable is a key condition for the consolidation of a stable political environment in which recovery and reconstruction efforts can progress, reaffirms its

call upon MINUSTAH to support the political process under way in Haiti, including through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and encourages MINUSTAH to continue its support to the Haitian Government and to the Provisional Electoral Council, in the preparation and conduct of Haiti's presidential and legislative elections and to coordinate international electoral assistance to Haiti in cooperation with other international stakeholders including the OAS and CARICOM;

5. *Calls on* all donors and international and Non-Governmental Organizations to coordinate their efforts and work closely with the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission in order to strengthen the capacity of the Government to fulfil the Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti;

6. *Welcomes* ongoing efforts by MINUSTAH to increase coordination with the Haitian National Police and to expand its assistance to border management efforts in order to deter illicit activities and calls on Haiti's international and regional partners to intensify their assistance to the Government of Haiti in this regard, as requested;

7. *Requests* the United Nations country team, and calls upon all actors, to complement security and development operations undertaken by the Government of Haiti with the support of MINUSTAH with activities aimed at effectively improving the living conditions of the concerned populations, in particular women and children;

8. *Requests* MINUSTAH to continue to implement quick-impact projects that further enhance the trust of the Haitian population towards MINUSTAH;

9. *Encourages* the Haitian authorities to take full advantage of that support, notably in Enhancing Haitian National Police (HNP) capacity modernizing key legislation and in the implementation of the justice reform plan, to take the necessary steps, including nominations, that will allow superior judicial institutions to function adequately, and to address the issue of prolonged pretrial detentions and prison overcrowding, with special regard to children;

10. *Calls on* the Government of Haiti, with the support of MINUSTAH, to develop the next iteration of the HNP reform plan to ensure continuity upon the expiration of the current plan and the strategic plan of the National Prison Administration and encourages their implementation and *requests* MINUSTAH to continue to support vetting, mentoring, training of the police and corrections personnel and strengthening the institutional and operational capacities of the correctional services;

11. *Welcomes* the resumption of training of recruits for the Haitian National Police and stresses the importance of maintaining and increasing the international community's support for capacity-building of the HNP;

12. *Encourages* MINUSTAH to continue assisting the Government of Haiti in providing adequate protection to the civilian population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, including through joint community policing in the camps, along with strengthened mechanisms to address sexual and gender-based violence;

13. *Encourages* also MINUSTAH to assist the Government in tackling the risk of a resurgence in gang violence, organized crime, drug trafficking and trafficking of children;

14. *Strongly condemns* the grave violations against children affected by armed violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls, and calls upon the Government of Haiti, with the support of MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009);

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all MINUSTAH personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure that acts involving their personnel are properly investigated and punished;

16. *Reaffirms* MINUSTAH's human rights mandate and calls on the Haitian authorities to continue their efforts to promote and protect human rights, and calls on MINUSTAH to continue to provide human rights training to the Haitian National Police and other relevant institutions, including the correctional services;

17. *Welcomes* the important work done by MINUSTAH in support of urgent needs in Haiti and encourages the Mission within its mandate to continue to make full use of existing means and capabilities, including its engineers, with a view to further enhancing stability in the country and *requests* MINUSTAH to develop its longer term planning with a view to encouraging a Haitian-led effort to further enhance stability in the country;

18. *Requests* MINUSTAH to continue to pursue its expanded community violence reduction approach, adapting the programme to the changing requirements of the post-earthquake Haitian context with a particular focus on the displaced and those living in violence-affected neighbourhoods;

19. *Requests* MINUSTAH to continue to support the Haitian authorities in their efforts to control the flow of small arms including labour-intensive projects, the development of a weapons registry, the revision of current laws on importation and possession of arms, reform of the weapons permit system and the development and implementation of a national community policing doctrine;

20. *Underscores* the importance that planning documents for the military and police components, such as the concept of operations and rules of engagement, be regularly updated, as appropriate, and be in line with the provisions of all its relevant resolutions, and requests the Secretary-General to report on them to the Security Council and troop- and police-contributing countries;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of MINUSTAH's mandate, semi-annually and not later than 45 days prior to its expiration;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his reports a comprehensive assessment of threats to security in Haiti and give particular attention to the protective environment for all, in particular women and children, and on progress in the sustainable resettlement of displace persons, and to propose, as appropriate, options to reconfigure the composition of MINUSTAH;

23. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2010/520

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 October 2010

Original: English

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements of its President concerning Sudan,

Reaffirming its commitment to the cause of peace throughout Sudan, to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Sudan, to the full and timely implementation of the final phase of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), including efforts to make unity attractive and a referendum to determine the future status of the people of Southern Sudan in exercise of their right to self-determination, and *recalling* the importance of the principles of good neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Welcoming the communiqué issued after the high-level meeting on Sudan held in New York on 24 September 2010 (SG/2165),

Reiterating its full support for efforts to reach a comprehensive and inclusive solution to the conflict in Darfur, and *bearing in mind* the Darfur Peace Agreement, the need for the completion of the political process, and an end to the violence and abuses in Darfur,

Reiterating the need for a lasting political solution and sustained security in Darfur, and *urging* all parties that continue to abstain from the peace process to join the Doha negotiations without preconditions or further delays and for all parties to engage fully and constructively in the process and cooperate with the African Union/United Nations Joint Chief Mediator Djibril Bassolé,

Welcoming the 15 January 2010 agreement between the governments of Chad and Sudan to normalize their relations and strongly encouraging Chad and Sudan to continue to implement this agreement and refrain from supporting rebel forces and all other armed groups,

Noting with deep concern the increases in violence, and rising inter-tribal fighting, as well as ongoing sexual and gender-based violence and impunity, and *reiterating* its deep concern about attacks on humanitarian personnel and peacekeepers, the security of civilians, and *calling* on all parties in Darfur to cease offensive actions immediately and to refrain from further violent attacks causing consequent poor humanitarian aid situation and restricted humanitarian access to populations in need,

10-58440 (E) 141010

Please recycle

Demanding that the parties to the conflict exercise restraint and cease military action of all kind, including aerial bombardments,

Demanding an immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians in line with resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009); recruitment and use of children in line with resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009); and indiscriminate attacks on civilians in line with resolution 1894 (2009),

Commending the efforts of, and reiterating its full support for, the United Nations/African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the African Union/United Nations Joint Chief Mediator, the United Nations Secretary-General, the League of Arab States, the African Union High Level Implementation Panel on Sudan, and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Darfur, and expressing strong support for the political process under the African Union/United Nations-led mediation,

Welcoming the enhanced cooperation and information sharing between UNAMID and the Panel of Experts facilitated by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' guidelines and the decision of UNAMID to establish a focal point to facilitate information sharing with the Panel of Experts regarding the arms embargo,

Recalling the 2 July 2010 midterm report by the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 1591 (2005) and extended by subsequent resolutions, *taking note* of the Panel of Expert's final report, and *expressing* its intent to study, through the Committee, the Panel's recommendations and to consider appropriate next steps,

While noting some positive developments, *expressing* concern over the obstacles that have been imposed on the work of the Panel of Experts during the course of its last mandate, including to freedom of movement,

Emphasizing the need to respect the provisions of the Charter concerning privileges and immunities, and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as applicable to United Nations operations and persons engaged in such operations,

Determining that the situation in Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend until 19 October 2011 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and previously extended by resolutions 1651 (2005), 1665 (2006), 1713 (2006), 1779 (2007), 1841 (2008), and 1891 (2009), and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible;

2. *Recalls* the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions report (S/2006/997) on best practices and methods, including paragraphs 21, 22, and 23 that discuss possible steps for clarifying methodological standards for monitoring mechanisms, including the Panel of Experts;

3. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide no later than 31 March 2011 a midterm briefing on its work and no later than 90 days after the adoption of this resolution an interim report to the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 (a)

of resolution 1591 (2005) (hereinafter "the Committee") and a final report no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate to the Council with its findings and recommendations;

4. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to coordinate its activities as appropriate with the operations of the United Nations/African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and with international efforts to promote the political process in Darfur, and to assess in its interim and final reports progress towards reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2005) and paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), and progress towards removing impediments to the political process, threats to stability in Darfur and the region, violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, including sexual- and gender-based violence, and other violations of the above-mentioned resolutions;

5. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the African Union and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1591 (2005) and resolution 1556 (2004);

6. *Urges* all States, in particular those in the region, to report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement measures imposed by resolutions 1591 (2005) and 1556 (2004), including imposition of targeted measures;

7. *Reminds* all States, particularly States in the region, of the obligations contained in resolutions 1591 (2005) and 1556 (2004), in particular those obligations relating to arms and related materiel;

8. *Reiterates* paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), which provides for exceptions to the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004) for:

(a) supplies and related technical assistance listed in paragraph 9 of resolution 1556 (2004);

(b) assistance and supplies provided in support of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; or

(c) movements of military equipment and supplies into the Darfur region that are approved in advance by the Committee established under paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005) upon a request by the Government of Sudan;

9. *Decides* that all States, including Sudan, when relying on the exception contained in paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), shall notify the Committee in advance of providing assistance and supplies into the Darfur region in support of the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur and West Darfur;

10. *Decides* that all States shall ensure that any sale or supply of arms and related materiel to Sudan not prohibited by 1556 (2005) and 1591 (2005), are made conditional upon the necessary end user documentation so that States may ascertain that any such sale or supply is conducted consistent with the measures imposed by those resolutions;

11. *Expresses* its intention, following the midterm report, to review the state of implementation, including obstacles to full and effective implementation of the measures, imposed in resolution 1591 (2005), with a view to ensuring full compliance;

12. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Committee to encourage dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures and further encourages the Committee to continue its dialogue with UNAMID;

13. *Welcomes* the Committee's work, which has drawn on the reports of the Panel of Experts and taken advantage of the work done in other fora, to draw attention to the responsibilities of private sector actors in conflict affected areas;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2010/521

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 October 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 6 October 2010 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as President of the Security Council, I am forwarding to you a letter dated 1 October 2010, from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict established by Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) (see annex), based on the Working Group's conclusions adopted on 8 September 2010 (S/AC.51/2010/3).

(*Signed*) Ruhakana **Rugunda**
President of the Security Council

10-57818 (E) 131010

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 6 October 2010 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

On 12 October 2009, the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict established by Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) examined your report on children and armed conflict in Colombia (S/2009/434). Following its 8 September 2010 meeting, the Working Group adopted its conclusions on children and armed conflict in Colombia (see S/AC.51/2010/3).

In follow-up to the recommendations of the Working Group, approved by the Security Council, and subject to and consistent with applicable international law and relevant Security Council resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009), I am entrusted, in my capacity as Chairman of the Working Group, to urge you to continue communications with the Government of Colombia, as agreed in previous exchanges with it, regarding dialogue for child protection purposes with the parties to armed conflict in Colombia who have been listed in the annexes to your annual report on children and armed conflict (A/64/742-S/2010/181), including with a view to facilitating the establishment of action plans by these parties. I also urge you to reiterate the need to safeguard information in order to secure adequate protection for witnesses in the framework of the monitoring and reporting mechanism, and to convey to the United Nations country-level task force on monitoring and reporting the deep concern of the Working Group regarding the criminal incident of 6 October 2009 involving information related to the monitoring and reporting mechanism.

I kindly invite you to consider the strengthening of the efforts of the United Nations in close cooperation with the Government of Colombia to provide assistance to improve the implementation of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes as well as child protection and prevention programmes for children affected by armed conflict with particular attention to health care and psychosocial care to child victims and child victims of sexual violence.

(*Signed*) Claude **Heller**
Chairman of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict